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VI.

ROUMANIAN.

BY R. TORCEANU.

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A

SIMPLIFIED GRAMMAR

OF THE

ROUMANIAN LANGUAGE.

BY

R. TORCEANU.

LONDON
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PREFACE.

THERE is hardly a language, or even a dialect, to be found unworthy of the philologist's attention. The Roumanian tongue can claim that attention on more grounds than one. It is the language of an European country as independent as England itself, and is spoken by a population numbering eight millions of souls, extending beyond the bounds of Roumania itself into Bulgaria, Servia, Transylvania, Hungary, the Austrian province of the Bukovina, and the Russian province of Bessarabia. These are the people who speak the Roumanian proper, the language whose Grammar is treated of in the following pages, called also, for the sake of distinction, the Northern or Daco-Rouman. A closely allied dialect known as the Southern or Macedo-Rouman is spoken by a scattered population of about half a million, in Macedonia, Thessaly, and the adjoining highlands of Albania. The popular element it contains is rightly considered a rich treasure by philologists and students of folk-lore. The Roumanian Language owes its origin and distinctive character to the influx of heterogeneous words and expressions into "the

rustic Latin" spoken by the Roman provincials between Pontus and Adria. These provincials became barbarized in consequence of the protracted miseries induced by the repeated invasions of the northern barbarians. The western portion of the Roman Empire was conquered once for all by the Teutonic invaders. The lands north and south of the eastern course of the Danube were repeatedly laid waste for many centuries by successive waves of barbarians—Goths and Huns, Slavs and Bulgars. This unsettled state of things, though disastrous for the political and social development of the Roumanian people, rendered possible the growth of an original language differing in a marked manner from the other Romance languages of the West.

I have endeavoured in this short Grammar to give the student a clear notion of the framework of the Roumanian Language, and to help him in becoming acquainted with it without unnecessary consumption of his time. Any elucidatory details which may be considered not absolutely indispensable in a strictly philological handbook will nevertheless, it is hoped, prove useful to those who learn the language for some practical purpose.

R. TORCEANU.

LONDON,
September, 1883.

ROUMANIAN GRAMMAR.

Alphabet and Pronunciation.

THE Roumanian Alphabet consists of the following letters :—

A, a, as *a* in *father*.
B, b, as in English.
C, c, before *e* and *i* as *ch* in *cheese*, softer than in English : otherwise as *k*.
D, d, as in English.
Ḍ, ḍ, like *z*.
E, e, as *é* in French, sometimes as *ye* in *yet*.
F, f, as in English.
G, g, hard, as in *gum*, but before *e* and *i* like *j* in *joke*.
H, h, guttural, as *ch* in *loch*.
I, i, as in *police*.
J, j, as in French *jour*.
K, k, as in English.
L, l, „ „
M, m, „ „
N, n, „ „
O, o, „ „
P, p, „ „
R, r, a rolling *r*.
S, s, as in English.
Ș, ș, as *sh* in *ship*.
T, t, softer than in English.
Ț, ț, as *ts*, or like the German *z* in *zeit*.
U, u, as *oo* in *tool*.
V, v, as *v* in English.
X, x, as *x* „ „
Y, y, as *i* in the English word *king*.
Z, z, as in English.

ă, *ĕ* and *ŏ* are pronounced like the Russian ы, or nearly like the English *u* in *murder*. The vowels in this case make no difference in the pronunciation, but represent only the derivation of the word. Thus, in *blănd*, which is from the Latin *blandus*, *a* is used in preference to any of the other vowels. Similar reasons govern the orthography of words from Slavonic and other sources.

ŭ, when it occurs at the end of a word, is pronounced like a silent *u*, which is called *ŭ* short.

ó and *é* are pronounced as if followed by *a*: *mórte*, pronounced *moarte*; *pétră*, pronounced *peatră*. But at the end of words these diphthongs are to be written *ea*, *oa*.

ĭ, at the end of a word, is pronounced generally as a silent *i*, which is called *ĭ* short.

î: this is generally confounded in writing with *ĭ*, but has a very different sound, approaching the French nasal vowel *un*.

e is pronounced like the French *é* in *fermé*; but at the beginning of words, except in the case of neologisms, and occasionally in the middle, *e* is pronounced like *ye* in *yet*—e.g., *el era*, 'he was.' This peculiarity is of Slavonic origin.

s. When *s* occurs between two vowels it is pronounced as in English *z*. Sometimes it retains its original sound, as in *casa*, but some modern writers spell such words with a double *s*.

Phonetic Remarks.

One of the greatest difficulties which the Roumanian language presents to foreigners is the difficulty of learning and remembering the nice modifications of sound to which certain letters (both vowels and consonants) are subject. It

is impossible, however, in the present space to specify all such modifications, and we must content ourselves with the following hints, which will be of service to the student.

a.

1. *a*, in an accented syllable, becomes *ă*, so soon as that syllable becomes through inflection unaccented:

eŭ tac, 'I am silent;'	*eŭ tăcuĭ*, 'I was silent.'
el tace, 'He is silent;'	*tăcere*, 'silence' (*noun*).
barbă, 'beard;'	*bărbat*, 'man.'

etc.

2. *a* becomes *ă* in the plural of many words, even though the accentuation is unchanged:

carte, 'book;'	*cărțĭ*, 'books.'
parte, 'part;'	*părțĭ*,
ogradă, 'yard;'	*ogrăḑĭ*,
sabie, 'sword;'	*săbiĭ*,

etc.

e.

e is often modified into *ĕ* in the singular of nouns and in the conjugation of verbs:

pĕr, 'hair;'	*perĭ*.
rĕŭ, 'bad;'	*reĭ*.
mĕr, 'apple;'	*mere*.
a vede, 'to see;'	*eŭ vĕd*, 'I see.'
eŭ vĕḑuĭ, 'I saw;'	*vĕḑĕn l*, 'seeing.'

etc.

Note.—There is one case in which *e* changes into *i*, viz. in the verb *a veni*, 'to come,' where *e* becomes *i* whenever the accent is upon it:

eŭ *vin*, 'I come;' *el vine*, 'he comes;' *vinĕ*, 'come.'

i.

i becomes *î* long in the singulars of some nouns, and in the root syllable of certain persons of the verbs:

mormînt,	'grave;'	*morminte*,	'graves.'
sfînt,	'saint;'	*sfinți*,	'saints.'
cuvînt,	'word;'	*cuvinte*,	'words.'
tînĕr,	'youth;'	*tinerĕ*,	'youths.'
eŭ *vînd*,	'I sell;'	*tu vinḑĭ*, *el vinḑe*,	etc.

o.

Sometimes *o* is changed into *u* when the syllable in which it stands becomes unaccented:

joc,	'play;'	*jucărie*,	'toy.'
eŭ *port*,	'I wear;'	eŭ *purtam*,	'I wore.'
eŭ *rog*,	'I pray;'	eŭ *rugam*,	'I prayed.'
		rugăciune,	'prayer.'
eŭ *sbor*,	'I fly.'	eŭ *sburam*,	'I flew.'

etc.

More important than any of the foregoing modifications of sounds are those of *e* and *o* into the diphthongs *é* (*ea*), *ó* (*oa*), in which the stress falls on the *a*.

e.

e changes into *é* (*ea*) generally when it is accented in a

word, and when an affix containing the vowel *a* or *ă* has to be added:

acest, 'this;' *acéstă* (fem.), *acésta*.
drept, 'upright;' *dréptă* „ *drépta*, etc.

With some of the words which have had the *e* modified into *é* the sound of *e* has subsequently disappeared; thus—

fétă, plur. *fete* (girls), is pronounced and written *fată*.
méssă, „ *messe* (tables), „ „ *massă*.
vétră, „ *vetre* (hearths), „ „ *vatră*.
véră, „ *vere* (cousins), „ „ *vară*.
etc.

It is only by the plural that we discover that the *a* of the singular is a modification of *e*.

o.

o changes into *ó* (*oa*) when we affix to the word in which it occurs accented, a syllable containing one of the vowels *a*, *ă* or *e*:

eŭ port, 'I wear;' *el pórtă*, 'he wears.'
pôrte (*el*), 'let him wear' (*imperat*).
frumos, 'handsome,' *frumóssă*, *frumóssa*.
etc.

Note.—This modification is not made in imported words, or in neologisms:

onest, 'honest;' *onestă*.
chines, *chinesă*.
engles, *englesă*.
eŭ onor, 'I honour;' *el onoră*, 'he honours.'

It is impossible, however, to attempt to alter those cases in

which the passage from *e* to *é* and from *o* to *ó* are time honoured.

d, t, s.

D, *s*, and *t*, at the end of words to which an *ĭ* has been affixed, change respectively into *ḑ*, *ș*, *ț* :

eŭ cred,	'I believe;'	*tu crediĭ*.
brad,	'fir-tree;'	*braḑiĭ*.
eŭ cos,	'I sew;'	*tu coșiĭ*
eŭ socot,	'I think;'	*tu socoțiĭ*, etc.

If the word ends in *st*, the *s* alone undergoes modification :

acest,	'this;'	*aceștiĭ*, 'these.'
onest,	'honest;'	*oneștiĭ* (*plural*).

With verbs this change occurs sometimes before *u*, *ĕ*, *i* :

eŭ vĕd,	'I see;'	*eŭ vĕḑuĭ*, 'I saw.'
vĕḑĕnd,	'seeing;'	etc.

Euphony occasionally requires that certain letters should be (1) omitted from, (2) interpolated in, or (3) affixed to a word :

(1) *cale*, 'road;' *căĭ* (*plural* for *călĭ*).
viței, 'calf;' *viței* (*plur. f. vițelĭ*).
eŭ vin, 'I come;' *tu viĭ*, 'thou comest;' for *tu viniĭ*.
tu saĭ, 'thou leapest;' for *tu sariĭ*, etc.

(2) *om-u-luĭ*, 'to the man;' for *omluĭ*.
veni-u-ar, 'should he come;' for *veni-ar*.
etc.

(3) *îmĭ vine reŭ*, 'I feel ill;' for *mi vine reŭ*.

Nouns (Nume).

Masculine Terminations.

The determination of the gender of the noun is one of the difficulties of the Roumanian language. The student, however, must first observe that masculine nouns generally end in a consonant:

Român,	'Roumanian
Engles,	'Englishman
Grec,	'Greek.'
nepot,	'nephew.'
professor,	'teacher.'
împărat,	'emperor.'
tun,	'cannon.'

There are, however, a few masculine nouns which end with a vowel, and here the real difficulty begins. They will generally be found to end in—

e short: *rege,* 'king;' *peşte,* 'fish;' *frate,* 'brother.'
u or *ŭ*: *socru,* 'father-in-law;' *Dumnezeŭ,* 'God.'
ĭ short: *usturoĭ,* 'onion;' *ciocoĭ,* 'parvenu.'
ă short: *tată,* 'father;' *popă,* 'priest.'

The Plural of Masculine Nouns.

The plurals of all masculine nouns without exception end in *ĭ* short. This *ĭ* is added to the singular when the singular ends in a consonant. When it ends in a vowel, that vowel is

changed into ĭ. When the singular ends in ĭ, no change is made:

pom,	'fruit tree;'	*pomĭ*,	'fruit trees.'
tălhar,	'thief;'	*tălharĭ*,	'thieves.'
împărat,	'emperor;'	*împărațĭ*,	'emperors.'
rege,	'king;'	*regĭ*,	'kings.'
pește,	'fish;'	*peștĭ*,	'fishes.'
frate,	'brother;'	*frațĭ*,	'brothers.'
socru,	'father-in-law;'	*socrĭ*,	'fathers-in-law.'
Dumnezeŭ,	'God;'	*Dumnezeĭ*,	'Gods.'
tată,	'father:'	*tațĭ*,	'fathers.'
popă,	'priest;'	*popĭ*,	'priests.'
ciocoĭ,	'parvenu;'	*ciocoĭ*,	'parvenus.'

Note I.—If *cal*, 'horse,' has for plural *caĭ*, this is done for the sake of euphony.

Note II.—*Om*, 'man,' has its plural *ómenĭ* (homines); *nume*, 'noun,' *numenĭ;* but *nume* also is more generally used for the plural.

Feminine Terminations.

As masculine nouns generally end with a consonant, so feminine nouns generally end with the vowel *ă*:

Romănă,	'Roumanian' (*f.*)
Engleză,	'Englishwoman.'
Grécă,	'Greek woman.'
nepótă,	'niece.'
professóră,	'teacher' (*f.*).
împărătéssă,	'empress.'
cassă,	'house.'
miréssă,	'bride.'

There are feminine nouns also which end with the vowels:

e short: *carte*, 'book;' *pâne*, 'bread;' *curte*, 'court.'
a long: *basma*, 'handkerchief;' *para* 'farthing.'
e long: *ste*, 'star;' *bele*, 'grievance.'

The Plural of Feminine Nouns.

There are several ways in which the feminine plural is formed. Nouns ending in *ă* make their plural by changing *ă* into *e*:

mamă,	'mother;'	*mame*,	'mothers.'
dómnă,	'lady;'	*dómne*,	'ladies.'
copilă,	'girl;'	*copile*,	'girls.'
regină,	'queen;'	*regine*,	'queens.'

Those ending in *e* short, take *ĭ* in the plnral:

carte,	'book;'	*cărți*,	'books.'
pâne,	'bread;'	*pâni*,	'breads.'
curte,	'court;'	*curți*,	'courts.'

Those ending in *a* long, add the particle *le* to the singular:

basma,	'handkerchief;'	*basmale*,	'handkerchiefs.'
para,	'farthing;'	*parale*,	'money or farthings.'

Those ending in *e* long (pronounced *ea*, *é* in the singular), and *zi* (the only word ending in *i* long), add also *le* for the plural:

ste,	'star;'	*stele*,	'stars.'
cățe,	'bitch;'	*cățele*,	'bitches.'
nue,	'rod;'	*nuele*,	'rods.'
zi,	'day;'	*zile*,	'days.'

Note.—If *vacă*, 'cow,' has for plural *vaci*; *soră*, 'sister,' *sori*; *cale*, 'way,' *căi*, this is done for the sake of euphony.

Neuter Nouns.

But there are greater difficulties than these with which we have to deal. There are in the Roumanian language nouns which though masculine in the singular become feminine in the plural. This plural ends in *e* or *urĭ* :

palat,	'palace ;'	*palate,*	'palaces.'
pod,	'bridge ;'	*podurĭ,*	'bridges.'
folos,	'advantage ;'	*folósse,*	'advantages.'

Many nouns belong to this class, and they can be learnt only by long practice.

To sum up what has already been said :—Masculine nouns generally end with a consonant; there are a few exceptions which end in *e*, *ŭ*, *ĭ*, and *ă*. All masculine nouns end in *ĭ* in the plural.

Feminine nouns end for the most part in *ă*, which in the plural is changed to *e*. A few end in *e* short, which in the plural becomes *ĭ*. Those nouns which end in *a* long, *e* long, and *i* long, form their plural by the addition of *le* to the final letter.

There are also nouns masculine in the singular, and feminine in the plural, this plural ending in *e* or *urĭ*.

The Accent or Intonation.

Having treated of the terminations of masculine and feminine nouns, we come next to speak of the different particles affixed to nouns, which vary according to the gender and the ending of the nouns.

But before showing systematically these variations of the particles, we most apprise the student that for the sake of euphony a vowel will sometimes be placed between the noun

and the particle, so that the noun will receive the addition of one or more syllables. The foreigner will often be surprised to find a noun thus changed from a monosyllable to a word of three, four, or five syllables, and will find it difficult to discover the accented syllable of such a word.

To make his task easier, let him remember that the *intonation* of the word remains *unchanged*, that the accented syllable of the word keeps its accent by whatever number of syllables the word has been lengthened.

Note.—The only exception is when we affix diminutives or augmentatives to the nouns, in which case the accent falls upon those particles :

Romăn,	'Roumanian.'
Românuluĭ,	'to the Roumanian.'
Românilor,	'to the Roumanians.'
raţionament,	'reasoning.'
raţionamentelor,	'of the reasonings.'
capăt,	'extremity.'
capetelor,	'of the extremity.'
capătuluĭ,	'to the extremities.'

The Article.

The word answering to the English article 'the' varies according as it is used for the singular or the plural, for masculine or feminine nouns, and even for masculine nouns of different terminations; one form being used for a noun ending with a consonant, another for that whose final letter is a vowel, the differences between vowel and vowel even necessitating a different form of the article.

The Masculine Article.

The masculine nouns ending with a consonant take the article *l* preceded by *u*; thus:

om,	'man;'	*om-u-l*,	'the man.'
cal,	'horse;'	*cal-u-l*,	'the horse.'
tun,	'cannon;'	*tun-u-l*,	'the cannon.'
tălhar,	'thief;'	*tălhar-u-l*,	'the thief.'
pĕr,	'hair;'	*pĕr-u-l*,	'the hair.'

It is easy to see that in these words the vowel *u* is interpolated for the sake of euphony; for it is disagreeable to the ear of a Roumanian to pronounce *oml*, *tunl*, *focl*, *pĕrl*, *tălharl*, as in the English words 'people,' 'little,' 'nimble.'

When a masculine noun ends with *u* there is no occasion to insert another *u*, and so the definite noun will be—

socru,	'father-in-law;'	*socru-l*,	'the father-in-law.'
leŭ,	'lion;'	*leu-l*,	'the lion.'

The masculine nouns ending with *e* take the article *le:*

rege,	'king;'	*rege-le*,	'the king.'
frate,	'brother;'	*frate-le*,	'the brother.'
munte,	'mountain;'	*munte-le*,	'the mountain.'

Those ending in *ĭ* follow the rule of those ending with a consonant:

usturoĭ,	'onion;'	*usturoi-u-l*,	'the onion.'
ciocoĭ,	'parvenu;'	*ciocoi-u-l*,	'the parvenu.'

Those ending in *ă* change the *ă* in *a*, following the analogy of feminine nouns:

tată,	'father;'	*tata*,	'the father.'
popă,	'priest;'	*popa*,	'the priest.'

We have seen that in the plural all masculine nouns end in *ĭ*. The plural bearing the article will be shown by adding a second *ĭ*, whereby the former *ĭ* becomes long *i*:

Romănĭ,	'Roumanians;'	*Romănĭĭ,*	'the Roumanians.'
pomĭ,	'fruit-trees;'	*pomiĭ,*	'the fruit trees.'
regĭ,	'kings;'	*regiĭ,*	'the kings.'
socrĭ,	'father-in-law;'	*socriĭ,*	'fathers-in-law.'
dumnezeĭ,	'gods;'	*dumnezeiĭ,*	'the gods.'
popĭ,	'priests;'	*popiĭ,*	'the priests.'
ciocoĭ,	'parvenus;'	*ciocoiĭ,*	'the parvenus.'
caĭ,	'horses;'	*caiĭ,*	'the horses.'

Note.—*Copil,* 'boy,' has the plural *copiĭ*, by the omission of *l*; the articled noun will be of course *copiiĭ;* thus, *fiŭ,* 'son,' *fiĭ,* 'sons,' *fiiĭ,* 'the sons.'

The Feminine Article.

The article is expressed in the feminine by an affixed *a*, but how this is done depends upon the final letter of the noun itself.

A noun ending in *ă* will change *ă* into *a*:

Romănă,	'Roumanian;'	*Romăna,*	'the Rouman.'
nepótă,	'niece;'	*nepóta,*	'the niece.'
profesśóră,	'teacher;'	*profesśóra,*	'the teacher.'
cassă,	'house;'	*cassa,*	'the house.'
mirésśă,	'bride;'	*mirésśa,*	'the bride.'

Those ending in *e* do not change this *e*, but add the letter *a* to it; thus—

carte,	'book;'	*cartea,*	'the book.'
păne,	'bread;'	*pănea,*	'the bread.'
curte,	'court;'	*curtea,*	'the court.'

Those which end with *a*, *e* or *i* long, add the particle *a* to the final vowel, inserting *u* for the sake of euphony:

basma,	'handkerchief;'	*basma-u-a*,	'the handkerchief.'
sté,	'star;'	*stéua*,	'the star.'
belé,	'grievance;'	*beléua*,	'the grievance.'
zi,	'day;'	*ziua*,	'the day.'

Feminine nouns, as we have seen, form their plurals in several ways—nouns which end in *ă* changing the *ă* into *e* in the plural, those ending in *e* changing the *e* into *ĭ*, those ending with *a*, *e* and *i* long all adding the particle *le* in the plural. In all cases the plural definite article is formed by the addition of *le*:

casse,	'houses;'	*cassele*,	'the houses.'
cărți,	'books;'	*cărțile*,	'the books.'
basmale,	'handkerchiefs;'	*basmalele*,	'the handkerchiefs.'
stele,	'stars;'	*stelele*,	'the stars.'

Cases of Nouns.

Roumanian grammarians usually arrange the cases as follows:

Nominative.	Dative.
Vocative.	Accusative.
Genitive.	Ablative.

We have already seen the nominative case, this being the noun with or without the article.

The vocative case for the masculine ends in *e* for the singular, and *lor* for the plural; to the feminine *o* for the singular, and *lor* for the plural:

om,	'man;'	*omule*, *ómenilor*.
copilă,	'girl;'	*copilo*, *copilelor*.

The genitives of masculine nouns are formed by the addition of the particle *luĭ* in the singular and *lor* in the plural, placing *a* before the nouns :—

a omuluĭ, 'of the man ;'	*a ómenilor*, 'of the men.'
a leuluĭ, 'of the lion ;'	*a leilor*, 'of the lions.'

For feminine nouns we change the final vowel into *eĭ* in the singular, and add *lor* to the plural :

a copileĭ, 'of the girl ;'	*a copilelor*, 'of the girls.'
a Regineĭ, 'of the Queen ;'	*a Reginelor*, 'of the Queens.'

The dative, singular and plural, are formed in the same way, but without the addition of *a* :

omuluĭ, 'to the man ;'	*ómenilor*, 'to the men.'
leuluĭ, 'to the lion ;'	*leilor*, 'to the lions.'
copileĭ, 'to the girl ;'	*copilelor*, 'to the girls.'
Regineĭ, 'to the Queen ;'	*Reginelor*, 'to the Queens.'

The accusative is like the nominative, but with the addition of the preposition *pe* placed before the noun in the case of animate beings :

pe om or *pe omul*, *pe ómenĭ* or *pe ómeniĭ*.
pe reginĕ or pe *regina*, *pe regine* or *pe reginele*.

The ablative is expressed by the nominative, preceded by one of the following prepositions : *în*, *la*, *din*, *de la*, etc.

Note.—The masculine nouns ending with *ă* in their cases follow the analogy of feminine nouns.

Masculine proper nouns do not take generally the definite article, and the particles marking the genitive and dative are placed before them :

Gheorghe,	'George.'
a luĭ Gheorghe,	'of George.'
luĭ Gheorghe,	'to George.'

Feminine proper nouns follow the same rule as feminine common nouns.

Adjectives (Agective).

After what has been previously said concerning the nouns, it will be found easy to understand the declination of adjectives, whose modifications of gender, number and case are regulated by the same rules as apply to nouns.

Formation of the Feminine from the Masculine.

Before proceeding to explain the use of adjectives in relation to nouns substantive, a few words must be said concerning the derivation of the feminine gender from the masculine.

The masculine gender, when it ends with a consonant, turned into the feminine by the addition of *ă*; as—

bun,	'good;'	*bună*.
nalt,	'high;'	*naltă*.
frumos,	'beautiful;'	*frumóssă*.

etc.

Those ending with *u* or *ŭ* change that vowel into *ă*:

negru,	'black;'	*négră*.
a*spru*,	'rough;'	a*spră*.
noŭ,	'new;'	*noă*.
ebreŭ,	'Hebrew;'	*ebreă*.

A few of those ending in *ŭ* preceded by *e*, change that *ŭ* into *a* long in the feminine:

greŭ,	'heavy;'	*grea*.
rĕŭ,	'bad;'	

Those ending with *ŭ* preceded by *i* change that *ŭ* into *e*:

viŭ,	'living;'	*vie.*
vișiniŭ,	'cherry-coloured;'	*vișinie,* etc.

Those ending in *e* remain unchanged in the feminine.

Relation of Substantive and Adjective.

In general use the adjectives follow the nouns:

ziua bună,	'(the) good day.'
séra bună,	'(the) good evening.'
nópte bună,	'good night.'

In this case the substantive alone is declined, while the adjective takes no modification except the mark of number:

om bun,	'good man;'	*ómenĭ bunĭ,*	'good men.'
a omuluĭ bun,	'of the good man;'	*a ómenilor bunĭ,*	'of the good men.'
omuluĭ bun,	'to the good man.'	*ómenilor bunĭ,*	'to the good men.'

etc.

The only exception is in the case of feminine adjectives, whose form in the genitive and dative singular depart a little from that of the nominative:

cassă bună,	'good house;'	*casse bune.*
a casseĭ bune,		*a casselor bune.*
casseĭ bune,		*casselor bune.*

When the noun takes the article, the adjective can be preceded by the demonstrative *cel* (feminine *cea*), 'this,' 'that.' This takes all the modifications of gender, number and case, but should be omitted in translation into English:

omul cel bun,	*cassa cea bună.*
a omuluĭ celuĭ bun.	*a casseĭ celeĭ bune,* etc.

But the adjective may stand also before the noun. When it does so the rules are inverted; it is then the adjective that takes all the modifications, whereas the noun remains unchanged, save in the feminine genitive and dative singular, and in the plural:

bunul om,	*bunii ómeni.*
a bunului om,	*a bunilor ómeni.*
bunului om,	*bunilor ómeni.*
etc.	
buna cassă,	*bunele casse.*
a buneĭ casse,	*a bunelor casse.*
buneĭ casse,	*bunelor casse.*
etc.	

Note.—The use of the determinative *cel* and *cea* when the adjective precedes the substantive is more common in verse than prose.

Comparison.

The comparison is formed by placing before the adjective the particle *maĭ* (*magis*) for the comparative, and *cel maĭ* for the superlative:

omul bun, *maĭ bun,* *cel maĭ bun.*

Numerals.

The following is a list of the names of numerals:—

1. *un* (masc.), *una* or *o* (fem.)	5. *cinci.*
2. *doĭ* „ *doă* (fem.)	6. *șesse.*
3. *treĭ.*	7. *șepte.*
4. *patru.*	8. *opt.*

9. *nouă.*
10. *zece.*
11. *un-spre-zece* (one after ten).
12. *doĭ-spre-zece.*
13. *treĭ* „ „
14. *patru* „ „
15. *cinci* „ „
16. *șesse* „ „
17. *șepte* „ „
18. *opt* „ „
19. *nouă* „ „
20. *doă zecĭ.*
21. *doă zecĭ și un* (twenty and one).
22. *doă zecĭ și doĭ.*
23. „ „ *treĭ.*
24. „ „ *patru.*
25. „ „ *cinci.*
26. „ „ *șesse.*
27. „ „ *șepte.*
28. „ „ *opt.*
29. „ „ *nouĕ.*
30. *treĭ zecĭ.*
31. *treĭ zecĭ și un.*
32. „ „ *doĭ.*
33. „ „ *treĭ.*
34. „ „ *patru.*
35. „ „ *cinci.*
36. „ „ *șesse.*
37. *treĭ zecĭ și șepte.*
38. „ „ *opt.*
39. „ „ *nouĕ.*
40. *patru zecĭ.*
50. *cinci* „
60. *șesse* „
70. *șepte* „
80. *opt* „
90. *nouĕ* „
100. o *sută* (sometimes *una sută*).
101. *o sută un.*
102. „ *doĭ.*
103. „ *treĭ.*
104. „ *patru.*
105. „ *cinci.*
110. „ *zece.*
115. „ *cinci-spre-zece.*
200. *doă sute.*
300. *treĭ* „
400. *patru* „
500. *cinci* „
600. *șesse* „
700. *șepte* „
800. *opt* „
900. *nouă* „
1000. *o mie* (sometimes *una mie*).
2000. *doă miĭ.*
1,000,000. *un milion*, etc.

(1.) The numerals and 2 have the masculine and

the feminine form; so also has 3 (*treĭ*), but rarely *trele*. U*n*, u*na*, is declinable, and serves as the indefinite article:

Te-a *căutat un domn*,	'A gentleman called on you.'
Unĭi ómenĭ,	'Some people (men).'

(2.) The following numerals have a second, abbreviated, form,

11	u*nsprece*.	17	*ș*e*ptsprece*.
12	*doĭsprece*.	18	o*ptsprece*.
13	*treĭsprece*.	19	*nouăsprece*.
14	*paĭsprece*.	50	*cinzecĭ*.
15	*cinsprece*.	60	*ș*e*ĭzecĭ*.
16	*ș*e*ĭsprece*.		

(3.) Fractions are expressed by the affix i*me*:

treime, 'third;' *pătrime*, 'quarter;' etc.

Ordinal Numbers.

The Ordinal Number for u*n* is *întăĭ*. The other Ordinal Numbers are formed by affixing the particle *le* in masculine, and *a* in feminine, and placing before the numbers the particle *al* in the first, and *a* in the second case:

1	*întăĭ* or *al* u*nule*,	*a* u*na*.
2	*al doile*,	*a doa*.
3	*al treile*,	*a treia*.
4	*al patrule*,	*a patra*.
5	*al cincile*,	*a cincea*.
12	*al doĭsprezecile*,	*a doăsprezecea*.
20	*al doăzecile*,	*a doăzecea*.
21	*al doăzecĭ ș*i u*nule*,	*a doăzecĭ si una*.

etc.

Proportional Numbers.

For these numbers two forms are used, one of Latin origin:

1. *simplu*, 2. *duplu*, 3. *triplu*, etc.

The other is formed by affixing *it* to the cardinal number and prefixing to it the particle *în :*

1 *simplu*,	4 *împătrit, împătrită.*
2 *îndoit, îndoită.*	100 *însutit, însutită.*
3 *întreit, întreită.*	1000 *înmiit, înmiită.*

etc.

Pronouns (Pronume).

Personal Pronouns.

The personal pronouns are :

Eŭ, 'I;' *tu*, 'thou;' *el* (masc.), *ea* (fem.), 'he,' 'she.'

Note.—Eŭ, *el*, *ea*, are pronounced as if written *yeŭ*, *yel*, *yea*

They are declined as follows :—

Singular.

Nom. Eŭ, 'I;' *tu*, 'thou;' *el*, *ea*, 'he,' 'she.'

Dat. *mie*, 'to me;' *ție*, 'to thee;' *luĭ*, *eĭ*, 'to him,' 'to her.

Acc. *pe mine*, 'me;' *pe tine*, 'thee;' *pe el*, *pe ea*, 'him,' 'her.

Plural.

Nom.	*Noĭ*, 'we;'	*voĭ*, 'you;'	*eĭ*, *ele*, 'they.
Dat.	*nouă*, 'to us;'	*vouă*, 'to you;'	*lor*, 'them.'
Acc.	*pe noĭ*,	*pe voĭ*,	*pe eĭ*, *pe ele.*

The genitive is replaced by the possessive pronouns.

For the Vocative and Ablative cases we use different interjections or prepositions, followed by the Dative or Accusative. (See Syntax.)

For the third person, instead of *el*, *ea*, the pronouns, *dînsul*, *dînsa*, are often used.

The Abbreviated Forms of the Genitive and Dative.

We have an abbreviated form of the personal pronouns the right use of which is very difficult for foreigners to acquire.

Singular.

DATIVE.

Instead of *mie*:	instead of *ţie*:	instead of *luĭ* or *eĭ*:
mi,	*ţi*,	*i*,
-mĭ,	*-ţi*,	*-ĭ*,
mĭ-,	*ţĭ-*,	*ĭ-*,
îmĭ.	*îţĭ.*	*îĭ.*

ACCUSATIVE.

Instead of *mine*:	instead of *tine*:	instead of *el*, *ea*:
mĕ.	*te.*	*-l*, *o*,
		l', *o*,
		îl, *o.*

Plural.

DATIVE.

Instead of *nouĕ* :	instead of *vouĕ* :	instead of *lor* :
ne or *ni*.	*vĕ* or *vi*.	*le* or *li*.

ACCUSATIVE.

Instead of *pe noĭ* :	instead of *pe voĭ* :	instead of *pe eĭ* or *ele* :
ne.	*vĕ*.	*-ĭ*, *ĭ-*, or *le*, *iĭ*.

Both forms of the personal pronouns are often used in one and the same sentence :

Imĭ trebue mie,	'I want.'
Mie-mĭ trebue,	,,
Imĭ spune,	'He tells me.'
Imĭ spune mie,	,,
Mie-mĭ spune,	,,
Te rog dă-mi-l mie,	'I beseech thee to give it me.'
Te rog dă-mi-l,	,, ,,
Dă mi-o,	'Give it me'(if the object is fem.).
Dă-mi-o mie,	,,

The Reflexive Pronouns.

These are formed by adding to the personal pronouns the word *însu*, *însa*, 'self,' followed by the abbreviated dative of the corresponding person :

Masculine.

Eŭ însu-mĭ, 'I myself.'	*noĭ înși-ne*,
tu însu-țĭ,	*voĭ înși-vĕ*,
el însu-șĭ,	*eĭ înși-șĭ*.

Feminine.

Eŭ *însa-mĭ,*	noĭ *înși-ne,*
tu însa-ți,	voĭ *înși-vĕ,*
ea însa-și,	*ele înși-le.*

Note.—For the third person, instead of the abbreviated form of *luĭ* or *eĭ,* we use another personal pronoun in the form *și* for *șie.* This personal pronoun is made use of in genitive, dative, and accusative only :

Gen. *aĭ sĕŭ,* 'his;' dat. *șie,* 'to him;' acc. *pe sine,* 'him.'

Possessive Pronouns.

The possessive pronouns are as follows :—

meŭ,	'mine.'	*nostru,*	'our.'
tĕŭ,	'thine.'	*vostru,*	'your.'
sĕŭ or *luĭ, eĭ,*	'his.'	*lor* or *sĕĭ,*	'their.'

They are treated as adjectives, agreeing in gender and number with the *object* of which they indicate the possession :

calul meŭ,	'my horse;'	*caiĭ meĭ,*	'my horses.'
cassa mea,	'my house;'	*cassele mele,*	'my houses.'

When they precede the noun (which they can do only in nominative and accusative), the article a*l* for masculine, and *a* for feminine, and a*ĭ,* a*le* for plural, are placed before them :

al meŭ cănе,	'my dog;'	a*ĭ meĭ cănĭ.*
a mea cassă,	'my house;'	*a* or a*le mele casse.*

Dumneata, Dumneavóstră.

In conversation it is usual, instead of using the direct personal pronoun *tu*, 'thou,' *voĭ*, 'you,' to use the compound words *dumneata*, *dumneavóstră*, derived from *domnia ta*, 'thy lordship,' *domnia vóstră*, 'your lordship.'

These words have thus become a sort of personal pronoun. *Dumneavóstră* is also used for the singular as well as for the plural:

Ce faceți Dumneavóstră domnule, 'How are you, sir?'

Demonstrative Pronouns.

There are two demonstrative pronouns:

acest, acéstă, 'this' (for objects which are near).
acel, acea, 'that' (for objects which are further off).

They follow the rule of adjectives in agreeing with the nouns they indicate, in gender, number, and case. It is to be observed that *a* is the definite article for the masculine *acest, acel.*

We frequently use the abbreviated forms of these demonstratives:

ăst, astă, *ist, iastă*, } for *acest.* *ăl, aia*, *cel, ceea* } for *acel.*

Interrogative and Relative Pronouns.

We put them under the same head because they are identical in form:

care, 'which;' *ce*, 'what;' *cine*, 'who.'

Care alone is declinable. *Cine* has only genitive and dative, *a cuĭ, cuĭ.*

Indeterminate Pronouns.

Their list is very long, but it may be sufficient to indicate the principle of their formation, which is to prefix to the interrogative pronouns one of the particles *orĭ, verĭ, fie*

orĭ cine,	*orĭ care,*	*orĭ ce,*	whoever, whatever.
verĭ cine,	*verĭ care,*	*verĭ ce,*	
fie cine,	*fie care,*	*fie ce,*	

Or, by affixing the particle *va* to them:

cineva, careva, 'some one;' *ceva,* 'something.'

To these we add:

un, vre un, 'some one;' *nicĭ* un, 'no one;'
nimenĭ or *nime,* 'nobody;'
niște, 'some;' *alt,* 'other.'

Verbs (Verbe).

In order to render the study of the verbs easier, we will class them under three heads, according to the termination of the infinitive present in *a, e,* or *i.* Before considering these inflections let us look at the three verbs—*a ave,* 'to have;' *a fi,* 'to be;' and a *voi,* 'to will;' which serve as auxiliary verbs. 'To will' being a regular verb, we insert it here only in the present indicative.

A ave, 'to have.'

Indicative Present (*Presentul Indicativuluĭ*).

eŭ am, 'I have.'	*noĭ avem,*
tu aĭ,	*voĭ aveți,*
el are,	*eĭ* aŭ.

When used as an auxiliary, an abbreviated form is given to the third person singular, and to the first and second persons plural. Thus—

eŭ *am arat*, 'I have ploughed.'	noĭ *am arat* (not *avem arat*).
tu aĭ arat,	voĭ aț̆ĭ *arat* (not *avețĭ arat*).
el or *ea a arat* (not *are arat*).	eĭ aŭ *arat*.

Imperfect (*Imperfect*).

eŭ *avém*, 'I had' (*j'avais*).	noĭ *avém*,
tu avéĭ,	voĭ *avéțĭ*,
el avea,	eĭ *avéŭ*.

Simple Perfect (*Perfectul Simplu*).

eŭ *avuĭ*, 'I had' (*j'eus*).	noĭ *avurăm*,
tu avuș̆ĭ,	voĭ *avurăț̆ĭ*,
el avu,	eĭ *avură*.

Simple Pluperfect (*Plusquam Perfectul Simplu*).

eŭ *avussem*, 'I had had.'	noĭ *avussem*,
tu avusseș̆ĭ,	voĭ *avusseț̆ĭ*,
el avusse,	eĭ *avusse*.

Perfect (*Perfect*).

eŭ *am avut*, 'I have had.'	noĭ *am avut*,
tu aĭ avut,	voĭ aț̆ĭ *avut*,
el a avut,	eĭ aŭ *avut*.

Pluperfect (*Plusquam Perfect*).

eŭ *am fost avut*, 'I had had.'	noĭ *am fost avut*,
tu aĭ fost avut,	voĭ aț̆ĭ *fost avut*,
el a fost avut,	eĭ aŭ *fost avut*.

I. *Future* (*Viitorul întăi*).

eŭ voiŭ ave, 'I shall have.'	*noĭ vom ave*,
tu veĭ ave,	*voĭ veți ave*,
el va ave,	*eĭ vor ave*.

II. *Future* (*Viitorul al doilea*).

eŭ voiŭ fi avut, 'I shall have had.'	*noĭ vom fi avut*,
tu veĭ fi avut,	*voĭ veți fi avut*,
el va fi avut,	*eĭ vor fi avut*.

Imperative (*Imperativ*).

aibĭ (*tu*), 'Have.'	*aveți* (*voĭ*),
aibe (*el*),	*aibe* (*eĭ*).

Subjunctive Present (*Conjunctivul Present*).

eŭ să am, 'I may have.'	*noĭ să avem*,
tu să aĭ,	*voĭ să aveți*,
el să aibă,	*eĭ să aibă*.

Subjunctive Past (*Conjunctivul Trecut*).

eŭ să fi avut, 'I may have had.'	*noĭ să fi avut*,
tu să fi avut,	*voĭ să fi avut*,
el să fi avut,	*eĭ să fi avut*.

A subjunctive form of the future is frequently used instead of the indicative future:

o să am, 'I shall have.'	*o să avem*,
o să aĭ,	*o să aveți*,
o să aibă,	*o să aibă*.

Conditional Present (*Conditional Present*).

eŭ aș ave, 'I should have.'	*noĭ am ave*,
tu aĭ ave,	*voĭ aț ave*,
el ar ave,	*eĭ ar ave*.

Conditional Past (*Conditional Trecut*).

eŭ aș fi avut, 'I should have [had.'	*noĭ am fi avut*,
tu aĭ fi avut,	*voĭ aț fi avut*,
el ar fi avut,	*eĭ ar fi avut*.

Infinitive (*Infinitiv*).

Present.	*Past* (*Trecut*).
a ave, 'to have.'	*a fi avut*, 'to have had.'

Participle (*Particip*).

Present.	*Past* (*Trecut*).
avĕnd, 'having.'	*avut*, 'had.'

A fi, 'to be.'

Indicative Present.

eŭ sunt, 'I am.'	*noĭ suntem*,
tu eștĭ,	*voĭ sunteț*,
el este or *e*,	*eĭ sunt*.

Imperfect.

eŭ eram, 'I was' (*j'étais*).	*noĭ eram*,
tu erai,	*voĭ erați*,
el era,	*eĭ erau*.

Simple Perfect.

eŭ *fuĭ*, 'I was' (*je fus*).	noĭ *furăm*,
tu fuș̦ĭ,	voĭ *furăț̦ĭ*,
el fu,	eĭ *fură*.

Simple Pluperfect.

eŭ *fussem* or *fussessem*, 'I had	noĭ *fussessem*,
tu fusseș̦ĭ or *fussesseș̦ĭ*, [been.'	voĭ *fussesseț̦ĭ*,
el fusse or *fussesse*,	eĭ *fussesse*.

Perfect.

eŭ *am fost*, 'I have been.'	noĭ *am fost*,
tu aĭ fost,	voĭ *aț̦ĭ fost*,
el a fost,	eĭ aŭ *fost*.

Pluperfect.

eŭ *am fost fost*, 'I had been.'	noĭ *am fost fost*,
tu aĭ „	voĭ *aț̦ĭ* „
el a „	eĭ aŭ „

I. *Future.*

eŭ *voiŭ fi*, 'I shall be.'	noĭ *vom fi*,
tu veĭ fi,	voĭ *veț̦ĭ fi*,
el va fi,	eĭ *vor fi*.

II. *Future.*

eŭ *voiŭ fi fost*, 'I shall have	noĭ *vom fi fost*,
tu veĭ „ [been.'	voĭ *veț̦ĭ* „
el va „	eĭ *vor* „

Imperative.

fiĭ (tu), 'Be.'	*fiți (voĭ)*,
fie (el),	*fie (eĭ)*.

Subjunctive Present.

eŭ să fiŭ, (If) 'I were.'	*noĭ să fim*,
tu să fiĭ,	*voĭ să fiți*,
el să fie,	*eĭ să fie*.

Subjunctive Past.

eŭ să fi fost, 'I may have been.'	*noĭ să fi fost*,
tu „ „	*voĭ* „ „
el „ „	*eĭ* „ „

Subjunctive Future.

eŭ o să fiŭ, 'Should I be.'	*noĭ o să fim*,
tu o să fiĭ,	*voĭ o să fiți*,
el o să fie,	*eĭ o să fie*.

Conditional Present.

eŭ aș fi, 'I should be.'	*noĭ am fi*,
tu aĭ fi,	*voĭ ați fi*,
el ar fi,	*eĭ ar fi*.

Conditional Past.

eŭ aș fi fost, 'I should have [been.'	*noĭ am fi fost*,
tu aĭ „	*voĭ ați* „
el ar „	*eĭ ar* „

Infinitive.

Present.	*Past.*
a fi, 'To be.'	*a fi fost*, 'To have been.

Participle.

Present.	*Past.*
fiind, 'Being.'	*fost*, 'Been.'

The same forms of the auxiliary verbs are used in the formation of the compound tenses, both of transitive and intransitive verbs. These forms are :—

1. Abbreviations of the indicative present of the verb 'to have,' for the perfect indicative :

eŭ *am arat*, 'I have ploughed,'	noĭ *am arat*,
tu aĭ *arat*,	voĭ aț*ĭ arat*,
el a arat,	eĭ aŭ *arat*.

2. The same abbreviations with the past participle of the verb 'to be,' for the pluperfect indicative :

eŭ *am fost arat*, 'I had ploughed.'	noĭ *am fost arat*,
tu aĭ *fost arat*,	voĭ aț*ĭ* „
el a „	eĭ *a* „

3. The present indicative of the verb *a voi*, 'to will,' for the first future :

eŭ *voiŭ ara*, 'I shall plough.'	noĭ *vom ara*,
tu veĭ *ara*,	voĭ veț*ĭ ara*,
el va ara,	eĭ *vor ara*.

4. The same present indicative, with the infinitive present of the verb 'to be,' for the second future:

eŭ voiŭ fi arat, 'I shall have ploughed.'	*noĭ vom fi arat*,
tu veĭ ,,	*voĭ vețĭ* ,,
el va ,,	*eĭ vor* ,,

5. As the subjunctive is formed by placing before the verb the particle *să* and the auxiliaries *aș̆i*, *aĭ*, *ar*, *am*, *aț̆i*, *ar* before the conditional, the perfects of those moods will be formed if we put after *să* or *aș̆i* the infinitive of 'to be:'

Conditional Perfect.

eŭ aș̆i fi arat, 'I should have ploughed,'	*noĭ am fi arat*,
tu aĭ ,,	*voĭ aț̆i* ,,
el ar ,,	*eĭ ar* ,,

Subjunctive Perfect.

eŭ să fi arat, 'I may have ploughed.'	*noĭ să fi arat*,
tu ,,	*voĭ* ,,
el ,,	*eĭ* ,,

And only in the passive form is the verb 'to be' used exclusively as auxiliary.

Having now considered the auxiliary verbs, and their use in the formation of the compound tenses of other verbs, we can speak of the verbs themselves. These have five different terminations for the infinitive present, which can be reduced to three.

Verbs ending in *a* long:

*a ar*a,	'to till.'	*a d*a,	'to give.'
*a mănc*a,	'to eat.'	*a l*ua,	'to take;' etc.

Verbs ending in *e* long, sometimes pronounced as the diphthong *ea*:

*a av*e,	'to have.'	*a ved*e,	'to see.'
*a şed*e,	'to sit.'	*a tăc*e,	'to be silent;' etc.

Verbs ending in *e* short:

a crede,	'to believe.'	*a perde*,	'to lose.'
a merge,	'to go.'	*a alege*,	'to choose, elect;' etc.

The verbs ending in *e* long and in *e* short, as nearly similar in their inflections, may be classed together.

Verbs ending in *i* long:

a voi,	'to will.'	*a iub*i,	'to love.'
*a cinst*i,	'to honour.'	*a opr*i,	'to stop, to hinder;' etc.

Verbs ending in *î* long (accentuated):

a omorî,	'to murder.'	*a ocărî*,	'to defame.'
a coborî,	'to descend.'		etc.

These two kinds may be classed together.

If we show the inflection of each of these three classes, and accompany them by such remarks as may be profitable, the student will form a complete idea of the Roumanian Verb.

FIRST CLASS.

A ara, 'to plough.'

Indicative Present.

eŭ *ar*, 'I plough.'	noĭ *arăm*,
tu arĭ,	voĭ *arați*,
el ară,	eĭ *ară*.

It is to be remarked that the third person singular of this class of verbs always ends in ă :—*el dă*, 'he gives;' *el mancă*, 'he eats;' *el spală*, 'he washes;' etc. The third person plural can end with *ă* or without it; thus—eĭ *ară* or eĭ *ar*, 'they till;' eĭ *spală* or eĭ *spăl*, 'they wash;' and when without *ă*, we prefer to add an *ŭ* (*mute*) to distinguish this plural from the first person singular, when they occur unaccompanied by pronouns:

ar, 'I plough;' *arŭ*, 'they plough.'
spăl, 'I wash;' *spălŭ*, 'they wash.'

etc.

But many verbs belonging to this class have a prolonged form in *ez* for the three persons singular and the third plural:

a onora, 'to honour.'

eŭ *onorez*,	noĭ *onorăm*,
tu onorezĭ,	voĭ *onorați*,
el onorézĕ,	eĭ *onorézŭ*.

So, too, *a respecta*, *a stima*, etc. These may take both forms, but there are others which can take only the form in *ez*, as *a vissa*, 'to dream,' *a lucra*, 'to work,' etc. This occurs also in the present subjunctive and imperative. It can be learnt only by practice.

Imperfect.

eŭ *aram*, 'I ploughed' (*je labourais*).	noĭ *aram*,
tu araĭ,	voĭ *arațĭ*,
el ara,	eĭ *araŭ* or *ara* (in poetry).

Simple Perfect.

eŭ *arař*, 'I ploughed' (*je labourai*).	noĭ *ararăm*,
tu arașĭ,	voĭ *ararățĭ*,
el ară,	eĭ *ararăŭ*.

Simple Pluperfect.

eŭ *arassem*, 'I had ploughed.'	noĭ *arassem*,
tu arassești,	voĭ *arassețĭ*,
el arasse,	eĭ *arasse*.

These perfect and pluperfect tenses are frequently used in narration, whereas in conversation in speaking of past time the following compound perfect is used:

Perfect.

eŭ *am arat*, 'I have ploughed.'	noĭ *am arat*,
tu aĭ arat,	voĭ *ațĭ arat*,
el a arat,	eĭ *aŭ arat*,

This perfect is used as frequently as the English imperfect, for expressing the time past.

Pluperfect.

eŭ *am fost arat*, 'I had ploughed.'	noĭ *am fost arat*,
tu aĭ „ „	voĭ *ațĭ* „ „
el a „ „	eĭ *aŭ* „ „

Very little use is made of the pluperfect, or of the imperfect, unless in narration.

I. *Future.*

eŭ voiŭ ara, 'I shall plough.'	*noĭ vom ara*,
tu veĭ ara,	*voĭ veți ara*,
el va ara,	*eĭ vor ara*.

It may be remarked that *voiŭ*, the auxiliary for the future, is written with *ŭ* to distinguish it from the personal pronoun *voĭ*, 'you.'

II. *Future.*

eŭ voiŭ fi arat, 'I shall have ploughed.'	*noĭ vom fi arat*,
tu veĭ ,,	*voĭ veți* ,,
el va ,,	*eĭ vor* ,,

Imperative.

ară (*tu*), 'plough.'	*arați* (*voĭ*),
are (*el*),	*are* (*eĭ*).

Subjunctive Present.

eŭ să ar, 'I may plough.'	*noĭ să arăm*,
tu să arĭ,	*voĭ să arați*,
el să are,	*eĭ să are*.

It may be observed here that in the subjunctive the third person singular of verbs belonging to this class ends in *e*, whereas in those which have the infinitive in *e* and *i*, it ends in *ĕ*.

Subjunctive Past.

eŭ să fi arat, 'I may have ploughed.'	*noĭ să fi arat*.
tu ,,	*voĭ* ,,
el ,,	*eĭ* ,,

Some use this subjunctive as follows :

eŭ să fiŭ arat,	*noĭ să fim arat,*
tu să fiĭ arat,	*voĭ să fiți arat,*
el să fie arat,	*eĭ să fie arat.*

But the former is more correct.

I. *Conditional.*

eŭ aș ara, 'I should plough.'	*noĭ am ara,*
tu aĭ ara,	*voĭ ați ara,*
el ar ara,	*eĭ ar ara.*

II. *Conditional.*

eŭ aș fi arat, 'I should have ploughed.'	*noĭ am fi arat,*
tu aĭ ,,	*voĭ ați* ,,
el ar ,,	*eĭ ar* ,,

Infinitive.

Present.	*Past.*
a ara or *arare,* 'to plough.'	*a fi arat,* 'to have ploughed.'

Participle.

Present.	*Past.*
arănd, 'ploughing.'	*arat,* 'ploughed.'

As seen here, the infinitive present has two forms. The first, as a verb, is preceded by the particle *a*, corresponding to the English 'to:' *a ara*, 'to plough,' *a da*, 'to give,' etc.; and the second form is treated as a noun : *arare, dare,* etc.

SECOND CLASS.

a vede, 'to see.' *a crede*, 'to believe.'

Indicative Present.

eŭ *věd*, 'I see.'	eŭ *cred*, 'I believe.'
tu veḍĭ,	*tu creḍĭ*,
el vede,	*el crede*.
noĭ vedem,	*noĭ credem*,
voĭ vedeṭĭ,	*voĭ credeṭĭ*,
eĭ *věd* or *vede*.	eĭ *cred* or *crede*.

We see here that the third person singular of the verbs of the second class ends in *e*, whereas in the case of the first class it ends in *ă*. The third person plural is *vede, crede*, ending thus with *e*; but this plural is often without it, in which case, to distinguish this third person plural from the first singular, we add an *ŭ*:

věd, 'I see;' *rědŭ*, 'they see.'
cred, 'I believe;' *credŭ*, 'they believe.'
etc.

With regard to the accent, we remark that in this tense and also in the subjunctive present, the verbs ending in *e* long have the accent on their final *em, eṭĭ*, of the first and second persons plural, whereas those ending in *e* short have the accent on the previous syllable:

vedem, 'we see;' *vedeṭĭ*, 'you see;'
credem, 'we believe;' *credeṭĭ*, 'you believe;'

this being the only difference in their conjugation.

Imperfect.

eŭ vedém, 'I saw.'	*eŭ credém*, 'I believed.'
tu vedéĭ,	*tu credéĭ*,
el vedea,	*el credea*,
noĭ vedém,	*noĭ credém*,
voĭ vedéțĭ,	*voĭ credéțĭ*,
eĭ vedéŭ.	*eĭ credéŭ*.

We know that *é* with the accent is equivalent to the diphthong *ea*, but as *é* for *ea* cannot be written at the end of a word, we have—

el credea (not *credé*). *el vedea* (not *vedé*).

Simple Perfect.

eŭ vĕḍuĭ, '*je vis.*'	*eŭ creḍuĭ*,
tu vĕḍușĭ,	*tu creḍușĭ*,
el vĕḍu,	*el creḍu*,
noĭ vĕḍurăm,	*noĭ creḍurăm*,
voĭ vĕḍurățĭ,	*voĭ creḍurățĭ*,
eĭ vĕḍură.	*eĭ creḍură*.

There are many verbs ending in *e* short which instead of *uĭ* take *eĭ* for the simple perfect, and change the last consonant to *s*; so *a merge*, 'to go,' has not its simple perfect *eŭ merguĭ*, but—

eŭ merseĭ, 'I went.'	*noĭ merserăm*,
tu merseșĭ,	*voĭ merserățĭ*,
el merse,	*eĭ merseră*.

Thus:

a scrie,	'to write;'	perfect, *eŭ scrisseĭ*.
a duce,	'to bring;'	„ *eŭ dusseĭ*.

a purcede,	'to start;'	perfect,	*eŭ purcesseĭ.*
a alege,	'to choose;'	„	*eŭ alesseĭ.*
a culege,	'to gather;'	„	*eŭ culesseĭ.*

etc.

It will be shown that the past participle of these verbs is also different from the past participles of other verbs, and therefore all their compound tenses will differ too, as also the simple pluperfect, as it is formed from the simple perfect.

Simple Pluperfect.

eŭ vĕḍussem, 'I had seen.'	*eŭ creḍussem,* 'I had believed.'
tu vĕḍusseṣĭ.	*tu creḍusseṣĭ.*
el vĕḍusse.	*el creḍusse.*
noĭ vĕḍussem.	*noĭ creḍussem.*
oĭ vĕḍusseṭĭ.	*voĭ creḍusseṭĭ.*
eĭ vĕḍusse.	*eĭ creḍusse.*

a scrie	will have, of course,		*eŭ scrissessem.*
a duce	„	„	*eŭ dussessem.*

etc.

Perfect.

eŭ am vĕḍut, 'I have seen.'	*eŭ am creḍut,* 'I have believed.'
tu aĭ vĕḍut,	*tu aĭ creḍut.*
el a vĕḍut,	*el a creḍut.*
noĭ am vĕḍut,	*noĭ am creḍut.*
voĭ aṭĭ vĕḍut,	*voĭ aṭĭ creḍut.*
eĭ aŭ vĕḍut,	*eĭ aŭ creḍut.*

Pluperfect.

eŭ *am fost vĕḑut*, 'I had seen.'	eŭ *am fost creḑut*, 'I had believed.'
tu aĭ „ „	*tu* aĭ „ „
el a „ „	*el a* „ „
noĭ am „ „	*noĭ am* „ „
voĭ aṭĭ „ „	*voĭ aṭĭ* „ „
eĭ aŭ „ „	eĭ aŭ „ „

As we remarked before, this tense is very rarely made use of.

I. *Future.*

'I shall see.'	'I shall believe.'
eŭ *voiŭ vede*,	eŭ *voiŭ crede*,
tu veĭ „	*tu veĭ* „
el va „	*el va* „
noĭ vom „	*noĭ vom* „
voĭ veṭĭ „	*voĭ veṭĭ* „
eĭ *vor* „	eĭ *vor* „

II. *Future.*

'I shall have seen.'	'I shall have believed.'
eŭ *voiŭ fi vĕḑut*,	eŭ *voiŭ fi creḑut*,
tu veĭ „	*tu veĭ* „
el va „	*el va* „
noĭ vom „	*noĭ vom* „
voĭ veṭĭ „	*voĭ veṭĭ* „
eĭ *vor* „	eĭ *vor* „

Imperative.

veḑĭ (*tu*), 'see.'	*crede* (*tu*), 'believe.'
véḑă (*el*),	*créḑă* (*el*),
vedeṭĭ (*voĭ*),	*credeṭĭ* (*voĭ*),
véḑă (eĭ).	*créḑă* (eĭ).

I. *Subjunctive.*

eŭ să vĕd, 'I may see.'	*eŭ să cred*, 'I may believe.'
tu să veḑĭ,	*tu să creḑĭ*,
el să véḑă,	*el să créḑă*,
noĭ să vedem,	*noĭ să credem*,
voĭ să vedeţĭ,	*voĭ să credeţĭ*,
eĭ să véḑă.	*eĭ să créḑĕ*.

We remark once more that the third person singular ends in *e* in the indicative for the verbs of the second and third classes, and in *ă* for the conjunctive; whereas for those of the first class, and for those ending in *i* long, the rule is inverted.

II. *Subjunctive.*

eŭ să fi vĕḑut, 'I may have seen.'	*eŭ să fi creḑut*, 'I may have believed.'
tu să „	*tu să* „
el să „	*el să* „
noĭ să „	*noĭ să* „
voĭ să „	*voĭ să* „
eĭ să „	*eĭ să* „

I. *Conditional.*

eŭ aşĭ vede, 'I should see.'	*eŭ aşĭ crede*, 'I should believe.'
tu aĭ „	*tu aĭ* „
el ar „	*el ar* „
noĭ am „	*noĭ am* „
voĭ aţĭ „	*voĭ aţĭ* „
eĭ ar „	*eĭ ar* „

II. *Conditional.*

eŭ aș fi vĕḑut, 'I should have seen.'	*eŭ aș fi creḑut*, 'I should have believed.'
tu aĭ ,,	*tu aĭ* ,,
el ar ,,	*el ar* ,,
noĭ am fi vĕḑut,	*noĭ am fi creḑut*,
voĭ aț̆ĭ ,,	*voĭ aț̆ĭ* ,,
eĭ ar ,,	*eĭ ar* ,,

Infinitive.

Present.	*Past.*
a vede or *vedere*, 'to see.'	*a fi vĕḑut*, 'to have seen.'
a crede, *credere*, 'to believe.'	*a fi creḑut* 'to have believed.'

It is well to note the accented syllable of the second form of the infinitive present. As we said before, this second form is used as a noun. Its intonation depends on the former infinitive, from which it is derived.

Participles.

Present.	*Past.*
vĕḑĕnd, 'seeing.'	*vĕḑut*, 'seen.'
creḑĕnd, 'believing.'	*creḑut*, 'believed.'

As we remarked before, the past participle of some verbs belonging to this class will not end in *ut*, but will consist of the root with the final consonant changed to *s*:

a merge,	'to go;'	past participle,	*mers*,
a duce,	'to bring;'	,,	*dus*,
a pune,	'to put;'	,,	*pus*.

etc.

The simple perfect is made by adding *eĭ* to the past participle.

THIRD CLASS.

a dormi, 'to sleep;' *a omorî*, 'to murder.'

Indicative Present.

eŭ dorm, 'I sleep.'	*eŭ omor*, 'I murder.'
tu dormĭ,	*tu omorĭ*,
el dórme,	*el omóră*,
noĭ dormim,	*noĭ omorîm*,
voĭ dormiţĭ,	*voĭ omorîţĭ*,
eĭ dorm, or *eĭ dórme*, (in verse,)	*eĭ omor* or *omóră*.

Many verbs have a prolonged form in *esc* for the three persons singular and the third plural:

a iubi, 'to love;' *a pîrî*, 'to speak ill.'

eŭ iubesc, 'I love.'	*eŭ pîrĕsc*, 'I speak ill.'
tu iubeştĭ,	*tu pîrĕştĭ*,
el iubeşte,	*el pîreşte*,
noĭ iubim,	*noĭ pîrîm*,
voĭ iubiţĭ,	*voĭ pîrîţĭ*,
eĭ iubesc,	*eĭ pîrĕsc*.

The same occurs in the present conjunctive and imperative.

Imperfect.

eŭ dormiam, 'I slept.'	*eŭ omoriam*, 'I murdered.'
tu dormiaĭ,	*tu omoriaĭ*,
el dormia,	*el omoria*,
noĭ dormiam,	*noĭ omoriam*,
voĭ dormiaţĭ,	*voĭ omoriaţĭ*.
eĭ dormiaŭ	*eĭ omoriaŭ*.

Simple Perfect.

eŭ *dormiĭ*, 'I slept.'	eŭ *omorîĭ*, 'I murdered.'
tu dormișĭ,	*tu omorîșĭ*,
el dormi,	*el omorî*,
noĭ dormirăm,	*noĭ omorîrăm*,
voĭ dormirățĭ,	*voĭ omorîrățĭ*,
eĭ *dormiră*,	eĭ *omorîră*.

Simple Pluperfect.

eŭ *dormissem*, 'I had slept.'	eŭ *omorîssem*, 'I had murdered.'
tu dormisseșĭ,	*tu omorîsseșĭ*,
el dormisse,	*el omorîsse*,
noĭ dormissem,	*noĭ omorîssem*,
voĭ dormissețĭ,	*voi omorîssețĭ*,
eĭ *dormisse*,	eĭ *omorîsse*.

Perfect.

eŭ *am dormit*, 'I have slept.'	eŭ *am omorît*, 'I have murdered.'
tu aĭ *dormit*,	*tu* aĭ *omorît*,
el a dormit,	*el a omorît*,
noĭ am dormit,	*noĭ am omorît*,
voĭ aț*ĭ dormit*,	*voi* aț*ĭ omorît*,
eĭ aŭ *dormit*,	eĭ aŭ *omorît*.

Pluperfect.

eŭ *am fost dormit*, 'I had slept.'	eŭ *am fost omorît*, 'I had murdered.'
tu aĭ *fost dormit*,	*tu* aĭ *fost omorît*,
el a fost dormit,	*el a fost omorît*,

noĭ am fost dormit,	*noĭ am fost omorît,*
voĭ aț̆ĭ fost dormit,	*voĭ aț̆ĭ fost omorît,*
eĭ aŭ fost dormit,	*eĭ aŭ fost omorît.*

We repeat once more, in order to impress upon the student's mind that we very rarely make use of this pluperfect, that we generally employ the perfect—*eŭ am arat, eŭ am vĕḑut, eŭ am creḑut,* etc.—to express the past time (as in English the imperfect), and that the perfect and pluperfect simple are used more in narration.

I. *Future.*

eŭ voiŭ dormi,	'I shall sleep.'	*eŭ voiŭ omorî,*	'I shall murder.'
tu veĭ	,,	*tu veĭ*	,,
el va	,,	*el va*	,,
noĭ vom	,,	*noĭ vom*	,,
voĭ veț̆ĭ	,,	*voĭ veț̆ĭ*	,,
eĭ vor	,,	*eĭ vor*	,,

II. *Future.*

eŭ voiŭ fi dormit,	'I shall have slept.'	*eŭ voiŭ fi omorît,*	'I shall have murdered.'
tu veĭ	,,	*tu veĭ*	,,
el va	,,	*el va*	,,
noĭ vom	,,	*noĭ vom*	,,
voĭ veț̆ĭ	,,	*voĭ veț̆ĭ*	,,
eĭ vor	,,	*eĭ vor*	,,

Imperative.

dormĭ (*tu*),	'sleep.'	*omóră* (*tu*),	'murder.'
dórmă (*el*),		*omóre* (*el*),	
dormiț̆ĭ (*voĭ*),		*omorîț̆ĭ* (*voĭ*),	
dórmă (*eĭ*),		*omóre* (*eĭ*).	

Here, as well as in the indicative present and subjunctive present, the verbs ending in *î* differ a little from those ending in *i* in the second person singular, and in the third persons singular and plural.

Subjunctive Present.

eŭ să dorm, 'I may sleep.'	*eŭ să omor,* 'I may murder.'
tu să dormĭ,	*tu să omorî,*
el să dórmă,	*el să omóre,*
noĭ să dormim,	*noĭ să omorîm,*
voĭ să dormiţĭ,	*voĭ să omorîţĭ,*
eĭ să dórmă,	*eĭ să omóre.*

II. *Subjunctive.*

eŭ să fi dormit, 'I may have slept.'	*eŭ să fi omorît,* 'I may have murdered.'
tu „ „	*tu* „ „
el „ „	*el* „ „
noĭ „ „	*noĭ* „ „
voĭ „ „	*voĭ* „ „
eĭ „ „	*eĭ* „ „

I. *Conditional.*

eŭ aşĭ dormi, 'I should sleep.'	*eŭ aşĭ omorî,* 'I should murder.'
tu aĭ „	*tu aĭ* „
el ar „	*el ar* „
noĭ am „	*noĭ am* „
voĭ aţĭ „	*voĭ aţĭ* „
eĭ ar „	*eĭ ar* „

II. *Conditional.*

eŭ aș fi dormit, 'I should have slept.'	*eŭ aș fi omorît,* 'I should have murdered.'
tu aĭ fi dormit,	*tu aĭ fi omorît,*
el ar „ „	*el ar* „ „
noĭ am „ „	*noĭ am* „ „
voĭ aț̆i „ „	*voĭ aț̆i* „ „
eĭ ar „ „	*eĭ ar* „ „

Infinitive.

Present.	*Past.*
a dormi or *dormire,* 'to sleep.'	*a fi dormit,* 'to have slept.'
a omorî or *omorîre,* 'to murder.'	*a fi omorît,* 'to have murdered.'

Participle.

Present.	*Past.*
dormind, 'sleeping.'	*dormit,* 'slept.'
omorînd, 'murdering.'	*omorît,* 'murdered.'

THE ACCENT OF VERBS.

It was observed, with regard to the nouns and adjectives, that the accented syllable remains still accented whatever be the number of syllables added to them; thus, *om, omuluĭ, ómenilor,* etc. The only exception to it is when we affix diminutive or augmentative suffixes to a noun, in which case the accent falls upon those suffixes.

With regard to the verbs, the intonation rests upon the suffix:—

eŭ ar, eŭ aram, eŭ arăĭ, etc.

If the suffix consists of more than one syllable, the accent is upon the first syllable of the suffix:

ararăm, arassem, etc.

Exceptions are:

(1) The verbs ending in *e* short, in the first and second persons plural of the indicative present and subjunctive present, and in the plural of the imperative:—

credem, credeți; să credem, să credeți; credeți (voĭ), crédă (eĭ).

(2) The third persons singular and plural of the indicative present, subjunctive present, and imperative of all verbs:—

el ară, el vede, el dórme, etc.

The Passive Voice.

For the passive voice we use the auxiliary verb *a fi*, 'to be,' by adding to each tense of this auxiliary the past participle of the verb we require. In this case the participle, being considered more as an adjective than as a verb, will agree with its subject in gender as well as in number.

A fi iubit, 'To be loved.'

Indicative present,	*Sunt*	*iubit*,	*iubită*,	*suntem*	*iubiți*,	*iubite*,
Imperfect . . .	*Eram*	„	„	*eramŭ*	„	„
Perfect. . . .	*Am fost*	„	„	„	„	„

etc.

The Reflexive Form.

This form belongs to verbs the subject and object of which are identical. The pronoun indicating the object is placed before the verb in the dative or accusative case, as the verb may require, and in its abbreviated form:—

With Accusative.	*With Dative.*
se mira, 'to be astonished.'	a *și propune*, 'to propose to oneself.'

Indicative Present.

eŭ mĕ mir, 'I am astonished.'	*eŭ ĭmĭ propun*, 'I propose to [myself.'
tu te mirĭ,	*tu ĭțĭ propuĭ*,
el se miră,	*el îșĭ propune*,
noĭ ne mirăm,	*noĭ ne propunem*,
*voĭ vĕ miraț*ĭ,	*voĭ vĕ propuneț*ĭ,
eĭ se miră,	*eĭ îșĭ propun*.

Imperfect.

eŭ mĕ miram,	*eŭ îmĭ propuném*,
'I was astonished.'	'I proposed to myself.'

Simple Perfect.

eŭ mĕ miraĭ,	*eŭ îmĭ propusseĭ*.
'I was astonished.'	'I proposed to myself.'

Simple Pluperfect.

eŭ mĕ mirassem,	*eŭ îmĭ propussessem*.
'I had been astonished.'	'I had proposed to myself.'

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Perfect.

eŭ m'am mirat, 'I have been astonished.'	*eŭ mi-am propus,* 'I have proposed to myself.'
tu te-aĭ mirat,	*tu ți-aĭ propus,*
el s'a „	*el și-a* „
noĭ ne-am „	*noĭ ne-am* „
voĭ v'ațĭ „	*voĭ v'ațĭ* „
eĭ s'aŭ „	*eĭ și-aŭ* „

Pluperfect.

eŭ m'am fost mirat. 'I had been astonished.'	*eŭ mi-am fost propus.* 'I had proposed to myself.'

I. *Future.*

eŭ mĕ voiŭ mira, 'I shall be astonished.'	*eŭ îmĭ voiŭ propune.* 'I shall propose to myself.'

II. *Future.*

eŭ mĕ voiŭ fi mirat, 'I shall have been astonished.'	*eŭ îmĭ voiŭ fi propus.* 'I shall have proposed to myself.'

Imperative.

miră-te, 'be astonished.'	*propune-ți,* 'propose to thyself.'
mire-se,	*propunĕ-și,*
mirați-vĕ,	*propuneți-vĕ,*
mire-se,	*propunĕ-și.*

I. *Subjunctive.*

eŭ să mĕ mir, 'I may be astonished.'	*eŭ să-mĭ propun,* 'I may propose to myself.'

II. *Subjunctive.*

eŭ să mĕ fi mirat, 'I may have been astonished.'

eŭ să-mĭ fi propus, 'I may have proposed to myself.'

I. *Conditional.*

eŭ m'aș ĭ mira, 'I should be astonished.'	*eŭ mi-aș ĭ propune,* 'I should propose to myself.'
tu te-aĭ mira	*tu ți-aĭ propune*
el s'ar „	*el și-ar* „
noĭ ne-am „	*noĭ ne-am* „
voĭ v'aț ĭ „	*voĭ v'aț ĭ* „
eĭ s'ar „	*eĭ și-ar* „

II. *Conditional.*

eŭ m'aș ĭ fi mirat, I should have been astonished.'

eŭ mi-aș ĭ fi propus. 'I should have proposed to myself.'

Infinitive.

Present.	*Perfect.*
a se mira, 'to be astonished.'	*a se fi mirat,* 'to have been astonished.'
a-și propune, 'to propose to oneself.'	*a-și fi propus.* 'to have proposed to oneself.'

Participle.

mirănd-u-se, 'being astonished.'

propunĕnd-u-și. 'proposing to oneself.'

It will be observed that in the imperative and present participle the pronouns follow the verb.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The study of the verbs in Roumanian is the easier for the fact that there is not a long list of what are called anomalous verbs, as in German or in French. Besides the verbs *a ave*, *a fi*, the conjugation of which we have already seen, the following verbs must be noticed:

(1) *A ști*, 'to know,' which though belonging to the third class (according to its final *i*) is inflected as one of the second class:

eŭ știŭ,	*eŭ știuĭ*,	*eŭ știussem.*
'I know,'	'I knew,'	'I had known.'

(2) *A voi*, 'to will,' which though regularly inflected may take the following alternative form in all its tenses:

Indicative Present.

eŭ voesc, 'I will.'	*eŭ vreŭ*,
tu voești,	*tu vreĭ*,
el voește,	*el vre*, or *vrea*,
noĭ voim,	*noĭ vrem*,
voĭ voițĭ,	*voĭ vrețĭ*,
eĭ voescŭ,	*eĭ vreŭ*, or *vréŭ*.

Imperfect.

eŭ voiam, 'I was willing.' *eŭ vrém*,

Simple Perfect.

eŭ voiĭ, 'I was willing.' *eŭ vrusseĭ*.

Simple Pluperfect.

eŭ voissem, 'I had been willing.' *eŭ vrussem*.

Perfect.

eŭ *am voit*, 'I have been willing.' eŭ *am vrut.*

Pluperfect.

eŭ *am fost voit*, 'I had been willing.' eŭ *am fost vrut.*

I. *Future.*

eŭ *voiŭ voi*, 'I shall be willing.' eŭ *voiŭ vre.*

II. *Future.*

eŭ *voiŭ fi voit*, 'I shall have been willing.' eŭ *voiŭ fi vrut.*

Imperative.

voește (*tu*), 'be willing.'	*vrea* (*tu*),
voéscă (*el*),	*vree* (*el*),
voiți (*voĭ*),	*vreți* (*voĭ*),
voéscă (*eĭ*),	*vree* (*eĭ*).

I. *Subjunctive.*

eŭ *să voesc*, 'I may be willing.' eŭ *să vreŭ.*

II. *Subjunctive.*

eŭ *să fi voit*, 'I may have been willing.' eŭ *să fi vrut*,

I. *Conditional.*

eŭ *aș voi*, 'I should be willing.' eŭ *aș vre*,

II. *Conditional.*

eŭ *aș fi voit*, 'I should have been willing.' eŭ *aș fi vrut.*

Infinitive.

Present.	*Perfect.*
a voi, 'to be willing,' *a vre.*	*a fi voit*, 'to have been willing,' *a fi vrut.*

Both forms are correct, but the first is more acceptable.

(3) *A lua*, 'to take,' has a regular conjugation, but in the singular, and the third person plural of the indicative present, subjunctive present, and imperative, it changes the root *lu* to *i*.

Indicative Present.

eŭ iaŭ, 'I take.'	*noĭ luăm*,
tu iaĭ,	*voĭ luațĭ*.
el ia,	*eĭ iaŭ*.

Imperative.

ia (*tu*), 'take.'	*luațĭ* (*voĭ*),
ia (*el*),	*ia* (*eĭ*).

Subjunctive Present.

eŭ să iaŭ, 'I may take.'	*noĭ să luăm*,
tu să iaĭ,	*voĭ să luațĭ*,
el să ia,	*eĭ să ia*.

(4) Many verbs derived from those Latin verbs which reduplicate their root for the perfect do the same in Roumanian :

a da, 'to give;' *eŭ dăduĭ*; participle *dat*.
a sta, 'to stay;' *eŭ stătuĭ*; „ *stat*.

In the same way, *a la*, 'to wash (the head),' has its perfect:

eŭ lăuĭ, past participle *lăut* or *lat*.

(5) The verbs, *a zice*, 'to say;' *a face*, 'to do,' have the second person singular of the imperative : *zi*, *fă*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

The impersonal verbs, *a ploua*, 'to rain;' *a ninge*, 'to snow;' *a dure*, 'to feel pain,' are conjugated regularly.

Adverbs (Adverbe).

(1.) Some adjectives in the masculine gender serve as adverbs:
cântă frumos, 'he (or she) sings beautifully.'

In some of the adverbs we can trace the principle of their formation. For instance, adjectives ending in *esc*, change this termination to *este* to form adverbs:

domnesc, 'princely;' *domneste*, 'princely.'
bărbătesc, 'manly;' *bărbătește*, 'manly.'
ăngeresc, 'angelical;' *ăngerește*, 'angelically.'

These adverbs, like the adjectives from which they are derived, express for the most part manner or qualification. But there are other adverbs indicating quantity, time, place, affirmation, negation, doubt, of which we give a list, as their number is limited, and they are very frequently used.

(2.) *Adverbs of Quantity.*

mai, more.
încă, (encore), further, still, more.
numai, solely, only.

(3.) *Adverbs of Place.*

unde, where.	*dincolo*, the other side.
aci, here.	*dincóce*, this side.
acolo, there.	*afară*, without, except, out.

înuntru, in.
d'assupra, above.
de desubt, below.
dindărăt, behind.
dinainte, before.
d'alături, near, by.
față, present.
pretutindeni, everywhere.
ori unde, everywhere.
nicăiri, nowhere.
undeva, somewhere.
óre unde, somewhere.
aiure, elsewhere.
aprópe, near.
departe, far.
d'a drépta, on the right.
d'a stînga, on the left.

(4.) *Adverbs of Time.*

cînd, when.
acum, now.
acuși, presently.
îndată, instantly.
azi, to-day.
mîni, to-morrow.
eri (*e* read as *ye* in 'yes'), yesterday.
dĕunăzi, the other day.
demult, long ago.
cîte o dată, sometimes.
une ori, sometimes.
ori cînd, whenever.
óre cînd, once.
timpuriu, early.
tărziu, late.
adesse, often.
nici o dată, never.
pe urmă, then, next to.
curînd, shortly.
atunci, then.
după ce, after.

(5.) *Adverbs of Affirmation.*

da, yes.
așa, so.
adevărat, verily, truly.
fără îndoială, doubtless.
negreșit, of course.
sigur, certainly.
zeu, by God (abbreviated from *Dumnezeu*, 'God').
iată, lo! behold.

(6.) *Negative Adverbs.*

nu, no.	*nicĭ cum*, not at all.
nu aṣa, not so.	*ba*, } no.
nimic, nothing.	*ba nu*, }

(7) *Adverbs expressing a doubt.*

dór, }	*cam* (*à peu près*), nearly, about.
póte, } perhaps.	
óre, }	

Prepositions.

These are particles the origin of which is very difficult to find out, and it will be sufficient to give a list of them:

a, at, (à).	*fără*, without.
de a, } from.	*în*, in.
de la, }	*pentru*, for.
la, at.	*spre*, towards.
pe, upon.	*pănă*, till.
de, by.	*după*, after, according to.
din, from.	*contra*, against.

These are independent particles, but there are some which are prefixed to words, modifying their meaning, or giving them more force:

des, *es*, *e*, *con*, *pre*, *strĕ*.

EXAMPLES:—*taină*, 'mystery;' *destăinuesc*, 'divulge;' *moṣ*, 'uncle;' *strămoṣ*, 'ancestor,' etc.

Conjunctions.

These particles are of different kinds. The most usual are as follows:

și, and.
iar, *însă*, } but.
dacă, *de*, } if.
deci, then, (*donc*).
că, that.
dar, but.
prin urmare, consequently.

căci, *pentru că* } because.
adecă, to wit.
precum, as.
ci, but.
totuși, still.
numai, but.
de vreme ce, *de óre ce*, } since.

Interjections.

These are the most usual interjections:

a! ah.
vai! woe!
aleŭ, alas!
heĭ, ho.
bre, (admiration).

SYNTAX.

We propose to show here very briefly how to combine the different parts and particles of speech, in order to make a correct Roumanian sentence.

THE NOUNS.

Nominative.

The subject of the verb is put in the nominative case, and its place is at the beginning of the sentence :

Trandafirul este o flóre frumóssă, 'The rose is a pretty flower ;'

Dumnezeŭ a zidit lumea, 'God has created the world.'

Genitive.

The dependence of one noun upon another is indicated by the genitive case :

Flórea cîmpuluĭ, 'The flower of the field ;'

Cartea copiluluĭ, 'The book of the child.'

We see here that when the genitive follows the subject, the particle *a* is omitted. But when the genitive precedes the subject, as it often does in verse, the particle *a* cannot be omitted. In such case the subject is without the article :

a cîmpuluĭ flóre, 'the field's flower ;'

a copiluluĭ carte, 'the child's book.'

Dative.

The case, governed indirectly by the verb, follows the case governed directly:

Am dat cartea copiluluĭ, 'I gave the book to the child.'

We have however already seen that the genitive, when it follows a noun, loses its particle *a*. When in such a sentence as the above it would not at first sight be obvious whether by the expression *cartea copiluluĭ* was meant 'the book of the child' or 'the book to the child,' the confusion which might then arise is avoided by placing the dative next to the verb:

am dat copiluluĭ cartea.

Accusative.

When the direct object of a transitive verb is a person, it takes the accusative case preceded by the preposition *pe;* in all other cases the accusative without that preposition is used:

Copilul bun stimézĕ pe părinţĭ, 'The good child honours the parents.'

Am vĕḑut palatul Regal, 'I have seen the Royal palace.'

When a noun in the accusative case is followed by an adjective or a possessive pronoun, it takes the article:

Copilul bun stimézĕ pe părinţiĭ sĕĭ, 'The good child honours his parents.'

Vocative.

We have already seen that the vocative singular of masculine nouns ends in *e*, and that of feminine nouns in *o*, the plural of both being in *lor*.

For the masculine singular the nouns generally preserve their article in the vocative:

Omule! 'O man!' *Dumnezeule!* 'O God!'

The article, however, is very often suppressed:

O dómne, 'O Lord,' instead of *O domnule.*
O împărate, 'O Emperor,' „ „ *O împăratule.*
O amice, 'O friend,' „ „ *O amicule.*
etc.

But when the noun in the vocative case is connected with other words, we use, instead of the vocative, the nominative with the article—sometimes, but not always, preceded by *O:*

O amicul meŭ, 'O my friend.'
O sora mea, 'O my sister.'
etc.

Ablative.

The ablative case is preceded by one of the particles, *în, de, la,* etc.

The dependence of one noun upon another, usually expressed by a genitive, can also be indicated by an ablative with *de:*

Flórea cîmpuluĭ,
Flóre de cîmp, } 'The flower of the field.'

This is necessary when the attribute expresses the substance or the purpose of the noun to which it refers:

Minte de copil, 'Childish mind.'
Palat de crystal, 'Crystal palace.'
Picior de lemn, 'Wooden leg.'
Carte de cetit, 'Book to be read.'

In the case of verbs governing two objects, the ablative case with *de* may be used, instead of the accusative, to indicate one of those objects :

Statul l'a ales president, or *Statul l'a ales de president*,
'The State elected him as President.'

ADJECTIVES.

We have already seen in studying the etymology that these can either precede or follow the nouns to which they refer, while always agreeing with them in gender and number.

PRONOUNS.

The order of the words in a sentence is generally as follows—subject, verb, object :

Am vĕḑut pe Neculaĭ, 'I saw Nicholas.'

But when the object is a personal pronoun it precedes the verb :

L'am vĕḑut,	'I have seen him.'
O întreb,	'I ask her.'
Mi-a spus,	'He (or she) spoke to me.

If it is wished to emphasize the assertion, the pronoun in its unabbreviated form must be repeated after the verb :

L'am vĕḑut pe el, 'I have seen him.'
Am vĕḑut'o pe ea, 'I have seen her.'

Note.—In such a case as *am veḑut 'o*, the pronoun follows the verb, for the sake of euphony.

The Relative Pronoun—care, ce.

The relative pronoun *care, ce,* occurs more frequently in Roumanian than in English, where it is avoided by a simpler construction: thus—

Omul de care ți-am vorbit a venit iar,

'The man I told you of has come again.'

We cannot translate 'The man I saw,' 'The time I came,' etc., without the insertion of the relative pronoun between the subject and the verb.

VERBS.

We have seen that verbs may be used without the subject being expressed by a personal pronoun, though the use of the latter is not incorrect:

ar or *eŭ ar*, 'I plough.'
cred or *eŭ cred*, 'I believe,' etc.

In compound tenses the auxiliary usually precedes the verb; sometimes, however, when it is a single and not a compound auxiliary, it follows the verb:

am arat, *arat-am*.
aĭ arat, *arat-aĭ*, etc.

When the auxiliary *aș*ĭ, *aĭ*, *ar*, etc., follows the verb, we use the second form of the infinitive:

*aș*ĭ *ave*, *avere-aș*ĭ.
aĭ ave, *avere-aĭ*.
ar ave, *avere-ar*, etc.

But when the auxiliary is a compound one, it must always precede the verb:

Voiŭ fi arat, or *fi-voiŭ arat*.
Veĭ fi arat, „ *fi-veĭ* „
Va fi arat, „ *fi-va* „

The auxiliary is inseparable from the verb, except when the verb is reflective and the auxiliary follows it. In this case the pronoun, governed by the reflective verb, stands between the verb and the auxiliary:

eŭ m'am luptat,	or	*luptat-u-m'am.*
tu te-aĭ	„	„	„	*te-aĭ.*
el s'a	„	„	„	*s'a.*
noĭ ne-am	„	„	„	*ne-am.*
voĭ v'aț̆ĭ	„	„	„	*v'aț̆ĭ.*

etc.

Sometimes the pronoun comes between the verb and its termination; but this only rarely occurs:

duceț̆i-vĕ, or *duce-vĕ-ț̆ĭ*, 'be gone.'

The negative *nu* always precedes the verb:

Nu voiŭ ara, 'I shall not plough.'

etc.

The second person singular of the imperative, in the negative form, is expressed by the negative particle followed by the verb in the infinitive:

nu ara,	'plough not.'
nu crede,	'believe not.'
nu tăce,	'be not silent.'
nu dormi,	'sleep not.'

etc.

When the interrogative form is used the subject comes after the verb:

Are el ce mănca? 'Has he anything to eat?'

Only practice can teach the different cases governed by different verbs; some govern two cases:

Mĕ vinueștĭ,
Imĭ vinueștĭ. } 'you accuse me.'

When one verb follows another we can use either the conjunctive or the infinitive form:

Pot să afirm că . . .
Pot afirma că . . . } 'I can affirm that . . .'

The use of Tenses.

In narrative we frequently substitute the present for the past, and the imperfect is very often used instead of the conditional.

The simple perfect and the simple pluperfect are used only in narrative.

In conversation we use the compound perfect when speaking of the past:

E.g. *M'am preumblat,* 'I took a walk.'
Am spus adevĕrul, 'I told the truth.'

etc.

The past participle remains unchanged in all compound tenses of the active voice. In the passive voice only does it conform to the number and gender of its subject, being then of course only an adjective.

ADVERBS.

The place of an adverb in a sentence is immediately following the verb which it qualifies:

Alexandru se află bine, 'Alexander is well.'
Passerea cântă frumos, 'The bird sings beautifully.'

But when we speak with enthusiasm the adverb precedes the verb:

Frumos mai cântă passerea! 'How beautifully the bird sings!'

When the sentence contains negatives, as *nimenĭ*, 'nobody,' *nicăirĭ*, 'nowhere,' etc., the verb must always be preceded by the negative *nu:*

Nimenĭ nu e a cassă, 'Nobody is at home.'

PREPOSITIONS.

The preposition *a* precedes the infinitive when the latter stands alone, or as subject of a sentence:

a ara, a crede, etc.
a minți e rușinos, 'It is shameful to lie.'

It is also used before the genitive singular, and in many expressions which can only be learned by practice:

Sînt a cassă, 'I am at home.'
Se pregătește a plóe, 'It is going to rain.'
Presimt a nenorocire, 'I have a presentiment of coming sorrow.'
Miróssă a trandafir, 'It smells like a rose.'

etc.

The preposition *la*, 'to,' indicates direction or place whither:

Plec la Paris,	'I set out for Paris.'
Merg la scólă,	'I go to school.'

It also may indicate the place *where*, without however necessarily implying place *in:*

Sunt la bisserică,	'I am at church.'
Sunt la grădină,	'I am at the park.'
Poftim la massă,	'Please come to dinner.'

etc.

It is also used in phrases only to be learned by practice:

Arată bine la față,	'He looks well in (the) face.'
Cîștigă la parale,	'He gains money.'

etc.

In has the same meaning as in English *in* or *into:*

Vino în grădină,	'Come into the garden.'
Sunt în grădină,	'I am in the garden.'

Pe, 'upon,' often precedes the object governed by it, when that object is a person:

Slăveste pe Dumnezeŭ,	'Praise God.'
Invață pe copiĭ,	'He teaches the children.'

It always precedes the object which indicates place *where:*

Șed pe scaun,	'I sit upon the chair.'

etc.

It is also used in many other expressions in which it is equivalent to different English prepositions:

Pe românește,	'In Roumanian.'
Pe englește,	'In English,' etc.
Passerea pe limba eĭ pere,	'The bird dies (*i.e.* meets her death) in (through) her song.'
M'am preumblat pe lună,	'I walked in the moonlight.'
Am călătorit pe sóre,	'I travelled in the sunshine.'

De, 'of,' indicates the dependence of one noun on another, more especially when we wish to indicate the substance of a thing, or its purpose or reason:

Cias de aur,	'a gold watch.'
Pénă de scris,	'pen for writing.'
Móre de sete,	'he dies of thirst.'

We also use *de* before adverbs of number:

De doă orĭ,	'twice.'
De o mie de orĭ,	'thousand times.'

etc.

De la, 'from,' differs from *din*, 'from,' in the same way as *la* differs from *în*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Să is used in the conjunctive mood and in the imperative.

Că, 'that,' is used in giving explanation:

Zi-ĭ că nu-s a cassă,	'tell him I am not at home.'

This sentence could not be rendered in Roumanian without *că*.

Că and *ca* must be carefully distinguished, the latter suggests likeness or approximation:

Ca mînĭ vom muri,	'We may die by to-morrow.'
Aŭ fost ca la cincĭ sute de ómenĭ,	'There were about five hundred men.'

INTERJECTIONS.

The Interjections *aleŭ! valeŭ!* 'alas!' are used alone, and have no connection with the words which follow them.

Vaĭ, 'woe,' *amar* (conveying a feeling of bitterness), *ferice* (implying joy or happiness), *sĕrac* (implying pity), require the noun which follows them to be in the ablative with *de:*

Vaĭ de mine,	'Woe to me.'
Sĕrac de mine,	'Poor me,' etc.

But *vaĭ* and *amar* can also be used with a dative: *vaĭ mie, amar ţie.*

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